THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9636. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1783.

A SEAL-RING LOST.

ON Thursday the 5th inst. was lost, A RED CORNELIAN SEAL RING, set in Gold,—the impression is either a Madona's Head or Fausting the Younger.——Any person who will bring it to Mr Deuchar, Seal-engraver, will receive HALF a GUINEA of reward.

HAMILTON RACES.

TO be run for over HAMILTON COURSE, upon Tuesday the 29th day of July 1783, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, six, and aged horses, &c. carrying the following weights:

Five years old,	8 st.	9 lib.
Six years old,	9	2
Aged,	9	6

The best of three four-mile heats.

On Wednesday the 30th day of July, FIFTY GUINEAS, for five, six, and aged horses, &c. carrying the following weights;

Five years old,	8 st.	0 lib.
Six years old,	8	7
Aged,	8	11

The best of three four-mile heats.

On Thursday, the 31st day of July, FIFTY GUINEAS, for four years old colts and fillies, carrying the following weights:

Colts,	8 st.	10 lib.
Fillies,	8	7

The best of three two-mile heats.

The horses to be entered at the town-clerk's office, Hamilton, on Friday the 25th day of July, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon. Each horse to pay One Guinea entrance, and Five Shillings to the clerk.

A proper certificate must be shown at entering each horse.

The winner of the first Fifty not allowed to start for the second.

If only one horse enters for any of the Fifties, to be allowed Twenty Guineas: If two only enter, each of them to be allowed Ten Guineas, or to run in the option of the Stewards; as without their consent no race is to be, unless three reputed running horses start.

If any disputes shall arise at entering or running, the same to be determined by the Stewards, or by whom they shall appoint.

An Ordinary to be at the Fox and Hounds, and King's Arms Inns.

His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON,
ROBERT BAIRD of Newbyth, Esq;
ANDREW HOUSTOUN of Jordanhill, Esq; } Stewards.

INVERKEITHING.

IT being proposed to deepen the Harbour, by a cut from the present Pier, proposals for the same will be received betwixt this and the 7th July first, at Halbeath Coal Office here, where the work will be shown, and fully explained.

Inverkeithing, June 7. 1783.

N. B. No gratuity will be given for any proposals which are not accepted.

ESTIMATES WANTED for Building Assembly Rooms, Leith.

PERSONS willing to Contract for Building and Finishing such Rooms, conform to a plan, and mode of finishing, lying at the counting room of James Mitchell, merchant in Leith, are requested to lodge sealed Estimates of the expence, with Mr Mitchell in fourteen days.——Leith, June 6. 1783.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. Leith, on Friday the 13th June, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A considerable Quantity of each of the following Articles, viz.

Rum, Brandy, and Wines, consisting of Red and White Port, Sherry, Mountain, Lisbon, and Claret, all in the original.
French Vinegar in tierces.
Several tons of Russia Soap Tallow, Pearl, Weed, Barilla, and American Pot Ashes.
Yellow Rosin.
Hard Sope. About 50 barrels soft ditto.
Several bags remarkable strong Hops, fit for porter brewing.
A few tons of Porto Cork, and about 3000 bushels St Ube's Salt.
A parcel of Hoops & Empty Casks.

Catalogues of the above will be delivered two days preceding the sale.

N. B. ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. have still remaining on hand a few chests Lemons and China Oranges, which they are selling off on the most reasonable terms.

Turnpike Road Trustees, County of Edinburgh.

UPON Thursday the 12th of June current, there is to be a General Meeting of the Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the Shire of Edinburgh, within the New Session House, at 12 o'clock mid-day.

At the same time, there is to be a Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace for said Shire.

TOLLS TO LET.

THE Tolls and Duties of Cramond District, within the shire of Edinburgh, to be selected at the following places, viz. at the Turnpike Gates erected at Kirkbraehead, Broughton Loan, and North Leith; and also at the Cross Bar erected near Stockbridge Mills, are to be set jointly, by public roup, for one year, from and after the first day of July next, by the Trustees for putting the Turnpike Acts for the Shire of Edinburgh in execution, at a General Meeting, to be held by them upon Thursday the 12th of June instant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session House, Edinburgh.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of George Ziegler, in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

TOLLS TO LET.

TO be LET within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 12th day of June current, jointly or separately, as the judge of the roup shall direct,

The TOLLS and DUTIES collected at the Turnpike Gate and Bar erected at Grange-Loan in Lasswade district, and also at the Turnpike-Gates and Bars erected at the Gibbet-Loan, Cairntows, Niddery Mill, and Deanburn-Bridge, in Dalkeith district; and that for one or three years from the 15th day of August next, in the option of the Trustees.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, in the Sheriff-clerk's office.

DALKEITH ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general Meeting of the Trustees for the Dalkeith district of Roads is to be held within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday next, the 12th day of June instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon precisely; when it is requested all the Trustees will attend.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the late JOHN CRAIGIE of Kilgraston.

THE Common Agent in the Ranking and Sale of Mr Craigie's estate requests, that the Creditors or their doers will meet in the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 17th current, at one o'clock, in order to consider some matters of importance which will then be laid before them.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of JOHN SCOTT of LEES, in the Parish of Wiltoun, and County of Roxburgh, are desired to lodge notes of their debts, specifying principal and interest, with oaths upon the verity thereof, in the hands of Thomas Usher, writer in Hawick, on or before the 18th of July next, soon after which time a division of his funds is to be made; and such Creditors who neglect to comply with this advertisement, will be cut out of a share of the fund to be divided.

NEW PRINTS,

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY J. SIBBALD,

Parliament-Square.

DESTRUCTION of the SPANISH FLOATING-BATTERIES, engraved by A. Robertson after a painting by Hamilton, 24 inches by 19, price 10s. 6d.

TWELVE VIEWS of the ENVIRONS of NAPLES, engraved in aquatinta by Robertson, after drawings by Fabris, four for a guinea.

DUCHESS of DEVONSHIRE in the character of Cynthia, by Green after Maria Cosway, 15s.

ÆOLUS raising a STORM, by the same painter and engraver, price 7s. 6d.

VENUS lending her CESTUS to JUNO, by Gaugain after Angelica Kauffman, a circle, 1l. 1s.

First Impressions of the following much-admired Prints:

Girl and Pigs, 15s.—Prince of Wales, 1l. 1s.—Mrs Siddons, 6s.—Robin Gray, 7s. 6d.—Una, by Kauffman and by Reynolds, 7s. 6d. each.—La Fleur, 7s. 6d.—Water-Cress Girl, 7s. 6d.—Werter and Charlotte, 7s. 6d.—Charlotte and Paris, 5s. the pair.—Kate of Aberdeen, 7s. 6d.—Florizel and Perdita, 7s. 6d. and its companion, Miranda and Ferdinand, 7s. 6d.—Song and Dance, 15s. the pair.—Rosalind and Celia, 6s.—Cowslip and Angelina, 6s. These two are of the same size as the three beautiful prints from Thomson's Seasons, viz. Celadon and Amelia, Damon and Musidora, and Palemon and Lavinia, 6s. each.—Lady painting, 6s.—Village Doctress, 7s. 6d.—with all the best modern prints, at the London prices.

Subscriptions taken in for WATTS's VIEWS of the SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY, to be published monthly at 6s. per number, containing four views, with descriptions. They are reckoned the prettiest engravings of the sort that ever were executed in Britain.

Specimens to be seen at the shop.

FRESH FISH.

JAMES ROGERS has fitted up a Well-Boat for supplying the City of Edinburgh with FRESH FISH of several kinds, which will be sold by weight as cheap as possible, at his Stall in the Poultry Market, every lawful day they can be had. And the inhabitants will be apprised thereof by the blowing of a horn.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS,—For LONDON

The FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE,
For JAMES DRUMMOND, Master,

NOW taking in Goods at Borrowstounness, and will sail for London on the 20th current.

Good accommodation for passengers.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REASONS of DISSENT from a sentence of the General Assembly, respecting a motion made in consequence of two overtures from the Synods of Fife, and of Perth and Stirling, to this effect, viz. "That the Assembly would adopt such measures as they in their wisdom should think proper, for obtaining a repeal of the act concerning patronage, 1712, and a restoration of the act 1690." The motion being in substance to collect the sense of Presbyteries, and, by their means, that of the gentlemen of the country, of the Universities, and of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, upon that subject. (This motion, made by Mr Crosbie, was inserted at full length in our paper of Monday last.)

1*mo*, WE DISSENT, because the proposal to take the sense of the Church, and, as far as it could be done, of the country, upon this interesting subject, being most fair and reasonable, it was thought impossible but that it should have met the feelings, and obtained the approbation, of men of all descriptions. No decision of the Assembly, upon a controverted point, was desired; no immediate application to the legislature, for an alteration upon a part of our ecclesiastical constitution was urged; the motion went no farther, than that all bodies of men, having interest in the question, should be furnished with a proper opportunity of delivering their opinion. To reject such a proposal, the Dissenters cannot help considering, as not only harsh and unreasonable, but in the highest degree unwise and impolitic.

2*do*, Because this sentence has an immediate tendency to destroy all confidence in, and respect for, the supreme Ecclesiastical Court, in the minds of the people of this country. The Church of Scotland having uniformly declared Patronage to be a grievance, and an invasion of our constitutional rights, it is an undoubted fact, that the sentiments and feelings of a very great body of the people of Scotland are perfectly expressed by this language of the Church. As it is contended by the friends of Patronage, that, in many parts of this country, the people, satisfied with that mode of settling ministers, are in perfect peace, and that probably the major part of the inhabitants of Scotland desire no alteration upon the law, the Dissenters wished that this question, long the subject of debate, should be brought to an issue. They thought it nothing more than justice, that if, as they apprehend, the far greater part of the inhabitants of this country wish for the abolition of Patronage, they should be allowed a proper and constitutional mode of saying this. If, on the contrary, they do not wish for a repeal of this law, or if but few in comparison feel that desire, a fair method was here proposed of ascertaining that this is the fact; and if so, it would then be high time to put an end to all controversy upon the subject, and it would become the duty and endeavour of all parties to produce an universal submission to the law as it stands. By refusing to give such opportunity to the various bodies of men having interest in the question, the Dissenters are obliged reluctantly to entertain the idea, that the majority of this Assembly suspect that the result of such consultation would be unfavourable to that system of ecclesiastical government which they have long patronized; that they are determined to pay no respect to the voice of their countrymen, but with an high hand to persevere in obtruding upon them the exercise of an odious law, which, however favourable to the views of ambitious and designing individuals, they have experienced to be most tyrannical and oppressive.

3*tio*, We dissent, because, in our opinion, this sentence tends to excite and to cherish those very heats and that fermentation in the country, the apprehension of which was assigned as one great reason for rejecting the motion. In many parts of Scotland, the people have declared a determined resolution to carry on this matter, till it shall be brought to a decision before the legislature. A vote of the Assembly, carried by a small majority *, it is apprehended, will not shake their purpose. Whereas, had the Assembly shewn a becoming tenderness upon this subject, to the desires of many numerous bodies, as well as respectable individuals of the Church,—had they treated the subject with the gravity and respect which the importance of it demanded, (as, in order to put an end to all debate concerning this matter in other meetings, it was often promised by individuals, and even by some of the present majority, that the Assembly would do so); in particular, had they agreed to the present motion, or adopted some other prudent measures for collecting the sentiments of the Church and of the country,—the people, confiding in their wisdom and sincerity, would, in all probability, have left the cause to their management, and quietly waited the issue. But when they shall learn from this decision, that a majority of General Assemblies, seemingly afraid of the issue of such a consultation, are determined to pay no attention to their complaints, and give no aid to their endeavours to obtain a constitutional redress of this grievance, what can be expected, but that they should follow the same course which they appear to have done in cases of the violent intrusion of ministers, and, instead of coming to Assemblies, seek for relief by measures which they will find within their own power? and such measures they may adopt as, however much both sides of this House may regret, it may be totally beyond their power to prevent.

Signed by the following gentlemen:

Mr Bryce Johnstone, Mr A. Crosbie, Mr James Burns, Mr Robertson of Callander, Mr A. Duff, Bailie Walker, Mr Harry Inglis, Mr Archibald Lawson, Mr John Monteith jun. Bailie Daniel Miller, Mr Grierson of Merwhern, Bailie Galloway, Mr Walter Scott, Mr John Matthison, Mr Fraser of Kirkhill, Mr David Dickson, Mr Thomson at Sanquhar, Mr Alex. Dobie, Mr Hugh Jamieson, Mr John Morrison, Mr Robert Buchannan, Mr William Aird, Mr Lewis Dunbar, Mr Bruce of Forfar, Mr Innes at Yester, Mr A. Hutton, Mr Geo. Brown, Mr Alex. Waugh, Mr James M'Millan, Mr John Miller, Mr David Davidson, Mr James Wright, Mr James Wallace, Mr Joseph Baird, Bailie Gentle, Mr John Scott, Mr Robert Ramsay, Bailie Hutton, Mr William Adam, Mr Colin Campbell, Mr David Kemp, Mr John Haddoway, Mr Charles Nisbet, Mr Tho. Randall, Mr Richard Lake, Mr Scott at Stitchill, Mr John Shepherd, Mr John Dickson: Total 48.

* Nine.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Tuesday, June 3.*

[In our last, we stated pretty fully the Duke of Richmond's arguments on his motion in the House of Peers, on Tuesday last, on the most effectual means to secure the independence of Judges, his Grace was followed by]

Lord Abingdon, who said, that considering the motion in the light of a ministerial selection of the judges of the land, not in the order in which they stand, and according to that claim of seniority which would seem both in law and equity to give them a right to hold the Great Seal in commission, but with a view to party motives and factious purposes, and thereby aiming at the disturbance, if not the destruction of that independency so essential to the fit distribution of justice—considering the motion in this light, he rose to give his hearty concurrence to it. He begged leave to trouble their Lordships with a very few words, not upon the ground of the motion, but upon the event which had proved the cause of it. This event, he said, was the infamous and ruinous coallition, by which this country had been lately so murdered—a coallition which had made him ashamed of himself—which had blighted the hopes of our salvation from anarchy and confusion—had polluted the honour of that house—taken Majesty captive, and wrested from the throne the rights belonging to it:—A coallition, which had written its own history in large golden cyphers; for it was nothing but the *Auri sacra Fames* that had given birth to the monster;—A coallition, therefore, that had planted a dagger in the bosom of all public virtue, had taught us that Whiggism, boasted Whiggism! is no more than a ladder made to climb over the backs of the people to power; and which, when arrived there, is transformed into that scourge of humanity, that bitter enemy to the rights and liberties of this constitution, Toryism itself. That vice should pretend to coalesce with virtue was not to be wondered at; that the noble Lord in the Blue Ribband, in the other House, who had lent his example to prove that all public virtue was nothing but a pretence; that he who had rent and torn the empire, even to dismemberment, by the tyranny which he exercised, and the rapine and plunder he promoted; that he should wish to be thought to assimilate with those who had the appearance of holding contrary principles, and by that assimilation shelter himself under the disgrace of others, was not to be wondered at: But that other Lords with Blue Ribbands, who pretended to hold up character as the pledge of their political conduct, should be so debased as to become in the hands of indigence itself, the weak and willing tools of supporting the surrounding wants of beggary, and at the same time glut the appetite of dark resentment, and that too in so notorious and shameless a manner, was almost too much for credulity itself to believe: For what is the picture? Here, my Lords, (said he) here it is—Coallition riding into power on the back of Peace—a peace condemned for that very purpose only—a peace which had not only proved the author of it to be, next to the Earl of Chatham, the greatest Minister and Statesman this country ever saw; but, like the Earl of Chatham, the political Saviour of this country—a peace unpurchased abroad, unsolicited for at home—supported by all the talents, wisdom, virtue, and property of the nation: Condemned only by the reverse, and the few—the deluded few, who were lured by objects of ambition

—A peace, therefore, which would bind the temples of his noble friend (the Earl of Shelburne) with a *civic* crown, as honourable to himself as it would be lasting in the annals and history of this country.

The Duke of *Portland* faid, he had frequently reflected on the conſequences that might attend putting the Seals into commiſſion, but never conceived it was of that alarming nature the noble Duke who had made the motion had pointed out to the Houſe; in the preſent caſe alſo he had too high an opinion of the integrity of thoſe who now held them, to believe it was in the power of any miniſter to make them act contrary to what they thought upright and juſt. As to what the noble Earl who ſpoke laſt had ſaid in condemnation of what he was pleaſed to term the coalition, it ſhould not meet with any contradiction from him; he was ſatisfied, that thoſe who compoſed the preſent adminiſtration were actuated by the ſtrongeſt deſire to render every ſervice in their power to their country; and while they did that, he had not leaſt doubt but they would be ſupported by every well-wiſher to it; he therefore ſhould ſit contented under the cenſure of any miſtaken individual. As to the motion then before their Lordſhips, ſhould it paſs, he apprehended it would be underſtood in the world as a condemnation of the preſent meaſure, notwithſtanding the noble Duke had ſaid it was contrary to his intention. He ſhould, therefore, give it his oppoſition, and by way of getting rid of it, would, and did, move the previous queſtion.

The Duke of *Richmond*, to ſhow he had not the leaſt deſign of reflecting on Adminiſtration, begged leave to withdraw the firſt motion, and let the ſecond ſtand.

Lord *Carliſle* declared himſelf againſt it, confeſſing himſelf, however, unprepared to meet it with that minute inveſtigation which the arguments uſed by the noble Duke might claim; but to ſuch as ſtruck him, he would endeavour to make ſome reply.—The noble Duke had dwelt pretty largely on the impropriety of the Judges having a proſpect of riſing by any other means than ſeniority;—this appeared to him as much as to ſay, that men worn out by their long ſervices, and who from age, found their mental faculties on the decline, were the fitteſt perſons to be entruſted with the moſt active and arduous employments;—it was alſo taking away all emulation of becoming eminent in their profeſſion, and a total damp to merit, which, ill ſunk in years, was to go unrewarded: whereas they had now an encouragement to become proficients in their profeſſions, as a certain reward was ſure to be the conſequence of their aſſiduities. His Lordſhip, therefore, defended the principles that had actuated miniſters to put the Seals into commiſſion, and the right they had to make choice of thoſe they thought the moſt proper; and ſo high an opinion had he of the preſent Judges, that it was impoſſible for them to have choſen improperly.—After replying to ſeveral other of his Grace's propoſitions, Lord Carliſle concluded with declaring, he would give his negative to the motion.

Lord *Stormont* thought the motion, as it then ſtood, much more improper than at firſt, as it now went to ſeek a redreſs for a grievance, without ſtating a complaint that grievances exiſted. The noble Duke had proceeded with a deal of candour, and, no doubt, had acted ſolely from thoſe principles which he had ſtated to the Houſe: But his Grace well knew that ſome grievance muſt be implied before redreſs could be ſought for, and had therefore proceeded at firſt regularly. His Lordſhip ſaid, he was far from meaning it as flattery to the noble Duke, when he declared, that no member in that Houſe was more regular in his parliamentary grounds, or more happy in diſcovering grounds to proceed on: But before he entered into a reply to the arguments of the noble Duke, he ſhould intrude for a few moments on the patience of the Houſe while he made a ſmall digreſſion: Firſt, to hope their Lordſhips would think it beneath their dignity to appoint a Committee for the inveſtigation of imaginary evils—evils which never did, and perhaps never might exiſt: Next, to aſſure them, that as he felt a total want of profeſſional knowledge to combat thoſe principles which the noble Duke had been endeavouring to implant in their minds, he had but little hope of being able to convince any of them of the fallacy of his propoſitions. He then proceeded to anſwer the Duke, following him through the different quotations he had made from acts of Parliament, and recapitulating, and replying to every poſition. His Lordſhip concluded with remarking, that he knew of no ill conſequences which could ariſe from the Judges remaining in their preſent ſituation; it was merely political ſpeculation to ſuppoſe otherwiſe, and ought to be treated as a chimerical idea.

Lord *Sydney* ſaid, that having given his ſentiments againſt the encreaſe of the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, he thought himſelf bound in honour to do the ſame again; he then entered warmly into the debate, condemning the putting the Seals into commiſſion, and blamed the members of the coalition, who had forced themſelves into power, compelling one of the moſt able and learned Lords that ever ſat on the woolſack to reſign, without being able to procure another of equal ability to fill up his place.

Lord *Loughborough* now roſe, and apologizing for his ſituation, which he ſaid merited the particular indulgence and candour of that Houſe, requeſted to be heard: He had conceived that the matter wherein he was perſonally alluded to, had been concluded ſome time, and that every difference had been ſettled betwixt him and the noble Duke; he now perceived the contrary, as his name having been found in the commiſſion of the Great Seal, was ſufficient, it ſeems, for his being again called forward to animadverſion. The noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, as well as the noble Duke, were a little miſtaken in the account they had given of the addition made to the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas. It had not been made in oppoſition to the Houſe of Commons; for, if the noble Lord would take the trouble to recollect, he would find that it was mentioned in the Houſe, when the matter was before them, that if any augmentation was made, it ought to be from the Civil Liſt, upon which the previous queſtion was put and carried. Being thus determined, therefore, by the Houſe, it could not be ſaid that the Crown acted in oppoſition to it, by doing what the Houſe itſelf had aſſerted was right. His Lordſhip then defended the putting the Seals into commiſſion, upon the principle, that ſuch a meaſure had never yet been known to be productive of the leaſt evil. He enumerated the ſeveral perſons who had been in that ſtation for the four laſt times the Seals had been in commiſſion, paying to each a ſeparate panegyric, and pourtraying their different characters.

The Duke of *Richmond* denied his having meant to inſinuate any thing more againſt Lord Loughborough than he had actually ſaid. He replied likewiſe to ſome of the arguments uſed by Lord Stormont, obſerving, that though he could ſcarcely expect to ſucceed in any motion which Adminiſtration might think was an infringement upon them, yet he ſhould have the ſatisfaction of reflecting, from the debate which had taken place, that futurity would be convinced the matter had not paſſed unnoticed.

The previous queſtion being then put, and carried without a diviſion, the Houſe adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tueſday, June* 3.

A converſation took place on the bill for taxing receipts, which bill

The *Lord Mayor* and Mr *Sawbridge* wiſhed might not be ſent to a committee on Thurſday next, as meetings of the Common Council and merchants were to be held on Friday.

Mr *Sheridan* thought it better the bill ſhould be committed before thoſe meetings ſhould take place, alledging, that many of the objections now entertained againſt the tax would be found to be ill-founded, when the bill ſhould come to be read; care having been taken to draw it up ſo as to guard againſt the evils apprehended from it; and when gentlemen ſhould be ſatisfied of this by the diſcuſſion in the committee on Thurſday, they would be better able to give information to thoſe who were to aſſiſt at the meetings on Friday. An order on this was made for ſending the bill to a committee on Thurſday.

The *Lord Advocate* then brought in his bill for continuing the reſtraining acts againſt Sir Thomas Rumbold; and as gentlemen had expreſſed a wiſh that the private eaſe and convenience of the Hon. Baronet might be conſulted, as far as was conſiſtent with public juſtice, he intended to give way to their deſire. From the ſchedule of the Hon. Baronet's property given in by himſelf, it appeared that he was poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable property, beſides a real one, which might be valued at 100,000 l. Now as this laſt would, in his opinion, be ſufficient to anſwer the ends of juſtice, he intended that the new bill ſhould tie up only the real property, leaving the perſonal eſtate open to whatever uſe the Hon. Baronet might think proper to make of it.

Sir *Thomas Rumbold* deſired to know if the reſtraine on his perſon, to prevent him from leaving the kingdom, was to be continued by the new bill.

The *Lord Advocate* replying in the negative, leave was given to bring in the bill.

A motion being then made for the third reading of the Pay-Office bill,

Mr *Eſtwick* entered into a minute detail of the various circumſtances, which had attended an alteration made in ſome clauſes that had been inſerted in the above bill, on the motion of Colonel Barre, while the bill was in the committee: To theſe clauſes, he ſaid, it was generally underſtood no oppoſition was to have been given on the report; but to his aſtoniſhment he found that *three* of them had been expunged, and a *fourth* altered, as he diſcovered when he went to look into the bill in the engroſſing clerk's office: He immediately, therefore, acquainted the Speaker with the diſcovery; upon which the Speaker addreſſed him in the following words: "Sir, I have a very great reſpect for you; but ſtill I cannot believe what I hear, unleſs I ſee the alterations you have been ſpeaking of." On this he produced the bill, when the Speaker being convinced by his own eyeſight that the alterations had been made, he hoped Mr Eſtwick would not think that he connived at this buſineſs, or had been in any degree an accomplice in it. Mr Eſtwick now therefore complained to the Houſe of theſe alterations, which he aſcribed to Mr Burke; obſerving, that if an individual could thus alter the records of Parliament, there was no ſecurity for the lives and fortunes of the ſubjects; and to deter perſons from doing the like in future, he inſiſted that the clauſes which had been expunged ſhould be reſtored.

The *Speaker* here got up, and, explaining the affair in a manner widely different from Mr Eſtwick, ſhowed the tranſaction to be ſimply this—That the alterations had not been made in private, but before the Houſe, and before himſelf, who had put the queſtion on every one of them; and, as he underſtood that no oppoſition was to be given, he had put the queſtion in a low voice, juſt loud enough to be heard by the parties concerned, who were at that time round the chair, attending to what was going forward. In a word, the queſtion had been put as in all caſes, where the parties were perfectly agreed.

Mr *Burke* ſaid, the fact was as it had been ſtated from the chair; the alterations were made in the Houſe, by the Speaker in the chair, in conſequence of motions made by him (Mr Burke) for that purpoſe. Nothing could have been farther from his intention, than to take the Houſe by ſurpriſe; but this could not be imputed to him, as he had given notice to ſeveral honourable members, though not ſo early as he could have wiſhed, the ſervice preſſing exceedingly to paſs the bill; and he had learned from the moſt reſpectable army-agents, that the clauſes which had been added in the committee, would have been highly prejudicial to the ſervice. Having therefore had a late notice himſelf, it was out of his power to give an early intimation of it to others: But ſtill it was ſufficiently early to take away all handle for charging him fairly with having taken the Houſe on the report by ſurpriſe. The alterations were not productive of the ſmalleſt good to himſelf, but of the higheſt concern to the public, and had been made on grounds of neceſſity. One of the clauſes incapacitated *for ever* from ſerving in any place or office under the Crown, any clerk in the Pay-Office who ſhould take fees: He thought this too grievous a puniſhment, and had moved an alteration, by which the incapacity was limited to *three years*, a time ſufficiently long, in his opinion, for the duration of ſuch a heavy ſentence; but, if gentlemen were advocates for the eternity of the puniſhment, he would give way to them, proteſting, however, againſt the cruelty of it.

Sir *George Yonge* ſtated the tranſaction as it ſtruck him; but not entirely as done by Mr Burke.

Mr *Fox* defended Mr Burke, treating with great ſeverity thoſe who condemned him. If his honourable friend, he ſaid, had been to blame in any thing, it was in ſuppoſing that he could have met with the ſmalleſt degree of candour from certain perſons. He ought to have recollected this obſervation of an Engliſh poet, that

"Little things ſeem great to little men."

Mr *Pitt* thought the expunged clauſes ought to be reſtored, to prevent the conſequences which might ariſe from ſuch a mode of expunging, and when reſtored, the Houſe might order the bill to be recommitted. Gentlemen would then have an opportunity to debate on the propriety of re-expunging them, if thoſe now in their place ſhould be thought better; but, at all events, the dignity of the Houſe required them to be reſtored. Mr Pitt then attacked the coalition, and warned Miniſters how they attempted to make a bad uſe of their *ill-gotten* power.

Lord *North* repeating the words "ill gotten power," admitted, that if a power acquired in conſequence of a vote of that Houſe, which condemned the late Miniſtry for having made a bad peace, was ill-gotten, he was poſſeſſed of ſuch power; but if that power was conſtitutionally obtained, as the ſaid vote proved, he could not but expreſs his ſurpriſe that ſuch an expreſſion ſhould have eſcaped the Hon. Gentleman's lips. It was rather aſtoniſhing alſo, that the Hon. Gentleman had not even attempted to prove which would be moſt beneficial to the public, the alteration made by his right honourable friend (Mr Burke) or the reſtoration of the expunged clauſes; this was a queſtion which he had declined to diſcuſs; but he muſt ſtate this to the Houſe, that his right honourable friend had by his alteration made ſenſe of nonſenſe, and rendered that practicable which before was abſolutely impracticable. As to the uſe miniſters might make of their power, he hoped it would not diſcredit them. They had two great objects to purſue; one, to do many things their predeceſſors had promiſed to do, but which they had left undone; the other, to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which it was not affectation to apprehend from what the late Miniſters had done. As to queſtions of reform in general, he would wait the deciſion of time reſpecting their utility, before he would deliver my opinion on that head; there were various opinions upon the ſubject;—ſome were for one kind of a reform, which others again oppoſed; for his part, he ſhould remain ſilent for the preſent, being ready to ſay with reſpect to himſelf,

Non noſtrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

Mr *Hill* raiſed a laugh at the expence of Lord North and Mr Fox, calling the former Secretary of State for the *Tory* department; the latter, Secretary for the *Whig* department; and humourouſly added, that if the bride and bridegroom agreed for a twelvemonth, they ſhould have his hearty vote for giving them the *Flitch of Bacon!*

Mr *Eſtwick* then moved for leave to bring up the firſt of the expunged clauſes, which having been granted, the clauſe was read a firſt time; but on the queſtion for the ſecond reading of it, the Houſe divided, when there appeared, ayes 75, noes 103, majority, 28.

ſo that the motion for reading the clauſe a ſecond time was loſt, and the Pay-Office bill paſſed with the amendments which had been made on Friday laſt on the motion of Mr Burke, and which that gentleman was erroneouſly charged with having made in private, and of his own authority.

From the London Papers, June 5.

LONDON.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Written by William Whitehead, *Eſq; Poet-Laureat; And ſet to Muſic by Mr* Stanley, *Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians.*

AT length the troubled waters reſt,
And, ſhadowing Ocean's calmer breaſt,
Exulting Commerce ſpreads her woven wings;
Free as the winds that waft them o'er,
Her iſſuing veſſels glide from ſhore to ſhore,
And in the bending ſhrouds the careleſs ſea-boy ſings.

Is Peace a bleſſing?—Aſk the mind
That glows with love of human kind,
That knows no guile, no partial weakneſs knows:
Contracted to no narrow ſphere,
The world, the world at large, is umpire here;
They feel, and they enjoy, the bleſſings Peace beſtows.

Then, oh! what ! lifs his boſom ſhares,
Who, conſcious of ingenuous worth,
Can nobly ſcorn inferior cares,
And ſend the gen'rous edict forth;
To diſtant ſighs of modeſt woe
Can lend a pitying, liſt'ning ear,
Nor ſee the meaneſt ſorrows flow
Without a ſympathiſing tear.

Though Rapine, with her fury train,
Rove wide and wild o'er earth and main;
In act to ſtrike, though Slaughter cleave the air;
At his command they drop the ſword,
And, in their midway courſe, his potent word
Arreſts the ſhafts of Death, of Terror, of Deſpair.

When thoſe who have the power to bleſs
Are readieſt to relieve diſtreſs,
When private virtues dignify a Crown,
The genuine ſons of Freedom feel
A duty which tranſcends a ſubject's zeal.
And dread the Man's reproach more than the Monarch's frown.

Then to *this* day be honours paid
The world's proud conqu'rors never knew:
Their laurels ſhrink, their glories fade,
Expos'd to Reaſon's ſober view;
But Reaſon, Juſtice, Truth rejoice,
When Diſcord's baneful triumphs ceaſe,
And hail, with one united voice,
The Friend of Man! the Friend of Peace!

BIRTH-DAY INTELLIGENCE.

The drawing-room yeſterday was extremely crowded; being not only reſorted to by the miniſtry and their friends, but by the whole of the ex-miniſtry, and nobility and gentry of all parties and deſcriptions.

All the royal family, and a great number of our nobility that were yeſterday at court, appeared in rich dreſſes of Engliſh manufacture.

His Majeſty was dreſſed in a plain dark-coloured ſuit.

The Queen was dreſſed in a *gorge de pigeon* luſtring, covered with a ſilver wrought craped gauze, richly ornamented with diamonds, lemon colour and ſilver fringe, feſtoons, &c.

The Princeſs Royal and Princeſs Auguſta appeared in a brilliant dreſs of white and ſilver, ſuperlatively trimmed, and both of the ſame pattern: their caps were without feathers, being ornamented with a *brilliant plume* each, and a wreath of white and green. The ladies in general diſcovered great liberality and taſte in their ſeveral habiliments and decorations.

Lady Horatia Waldegrave was perfectly elegant in white Italian gauze, trimmed with a curious wrought crape, in colours, variouſly interſperſed with jewelry, bouquets, love-knots, wreath of roſes, laurel, &c. Lady George Cavendiſh was no leſs elegant in lilac and ſilver; every part of her ladyſhip's attire was perfectly ſtriking, and the wreaths of lilac in the trimming were the beſt deception we ever ſaw. Moſt of the ladies were either in *white*, *petit-rouge*, *papillon*, or the *royal purple*. Among the ladies who ſhone moſt brilliant in white, were Lady Elizabeth and Lady Car. Waldegrave, the Comteſs of Carliſle, the Comteſs of Jerſey, Lady Charlotte Bertie, Lady Gideon, &c. &c.

The Ducheſs of Richmond, Lady Talbot, Lady Baſſet, and Lady Palmerſton, who was dreſſed in a very ſuperior ſtile, and many other ladies, wore the *papillon*; Lady Delawar and Lady Willoughby were extremely elegant in *petit-rouge*, and the Ducheſs of Ancaſter was exceſſively well dreſſed in royal purple and ſilver.

The Prince of Wales appeared in a pale pink and silver, richly embroidered down the seams.—The Duke of Cumberland was in a bloom-colour.

The head dresses of the ladies were more fanciful than on any of the late preceding birth-days.

The most prevailing mode among the gentlemen was tabbinet, poplins, and silk, with cuffs and waistcoats of embroidery.

In the evening there was a most superb ball. The minuets were commenced at nine o'clock by the Prince of Wales, who walked the two first with the Princess Royal and Princess Augusta, after which they were continued by the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Galway, Lord Morton, Mr North, Mr Smith, Mr Lake, Lady Aylesford, Lady P. Bertie, Lady Horatia Waldegrave, Lady George Cavendish, Mrs Walpole, Miss Thynne, Miss St John, Miss Broderick, &c. &c.

The ladies who were candidates for minuet dancing, were so numerous, that every gentleman, except the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cumberland, had to undergo the task of dancing four minuets. The country-dances did not begin till a quarter past eleven. The two first couples were,

The Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal; Duke of Cumberland, Princess Augusta; besides which were Lord Galway, Mr Lake, Mr North, Mr Smith, &c. Lady H. Walpole, and other ladies of the circle, who danced minuets. The ball broke up about half past twelve.

Yesterday several foreign nobility were at court, for the first time since their arrival from France.

The same day the Duke de Chatres was at court, and formally took leave of their Majesties on his returning to France.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITION AGAINST TAXES.

"Sir *Charles Bamfylde* said, he had a petition in his hand, signed by a very numerous and respectable list of persons, praying that the tax on receipts might not pass into a law; and stating, that if it did, its operation would be an essential injury to them in particular, and to trade in general. Sir Charles wished to be permitted to bring it up.

"The *Speaker* called the attention of the House to the subject, and reminded them, that it was an established rule not to receive any petition against a tax. The necessity upon which this rule was grounded, Mr Speaker said, was so obvious, that it was unnecessary to enlarge upon it. He could only say, that he most earnestly advised the House either to abolish the rule altogether, or abide by it strictly To depart from it in any one given case, would lead to much future inconvenience.

"Sir *Joseph Mawbey* seemed anxious to have the petition presented and read, and said, he believed there was no express order to the contrary on their journals.

"The *Speaker*, in reply, agreed, that there was not any standing order upon the subject, on the journals; but the House well knew, that it was an established rule of practice to reject all petitions of that nature; and the custom was so old, as well as so evidently wise, that, in his opinion, it ought to be strictly abided by.

"Sir *Grey Cooper* said, the topic had been often debated, but it had been discussed so very lately as the year 1780, when a petition against the malt-tax had been offered. It was at that time, as it had been on former occasions, resisted, and the doctrine laid down more strongly than ever, that no petition against a tax should then, or ever be received.

"Sir *Cecil Wray* said, he perfectly well recollected the subject having fallen under discussion, and a petition having been a few years since presented, received, and read against a tax. Sir Cecil mentioned the tax, and said he would appeal to the journals in support of his assertion.

"Sir *Grey Cooper* replied, that a petition had been once received against a regulation in a tax bill, but not against a tax itself, as the honourable Baronet would find upon reference to the journals. There was, he recollected, such a distinction taken within this year or two.

"Sir *Charles Rampfylde* said, if he might not be permitted to present the petition, he trusted he might be allowed to state the substance of it as a part of his speech in debate. He was told from the chair, that he undoubtedly might.

"Mr *Ord* (Chairman of Committee of Supply) said, he well remembered, when the House tax was proposed, a petition was offered against it, but rejected.

"Sir *Cecil Wray* referred to the journals, which, we believe, gave evidence against his side of the question.

"The *Speaker* then put the question, "that this petition be brought up." It was carried in the negative."

BILL TO PREVENT BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

"Lord *Mahon* brought in a bill to prevent bribery at elections, which was read a first time. Lord Mahon then moved, that it be read a second time to-morrow. His Lordship also gave notice, that very important clauses were meant to be inserted in the committee."

DRAWBACK ON RICE.

"Mr Secretary *Fox* showed the necessity of allowing a drawback on rice, and stated the particular nature of the rice trade as it stood regulated by law at present, and the sort of traffick carried on in rice, in order to establish that necessity. He afterwards moved, that the House resolve itself into a committee to take the subject into consideration. This being complied with, and Mr *Eden* in the chair,

"Mr Secretary *Fox* moved,

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that leave be given to bring in a bill accordingly."

CORN.

"The order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into committee, to take into consideration the report of the committee above stairs upon corn, having been read, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr *Pulteney* took his seat at the table.

"Mr *Dempster* then rose, and moved, that the report of the Committee might be read. This being done, Mr Dempster desired that some part of the Appendix, containing letters and other evidence received by the Committee, and upon which they had chiefly founded their report, might be read. The Report and the Extracts described the distress of the poor, in many of the northernmost counties of Scotland, in consequence of the great scarcity of corn and meal, occasioned by the total failure of the harvest of last year, and the unpromising prospect of a better harvest this year, to be such as was shocking to sensibility. He must have been a bad man, and an unfeeling one indeed, who could hear them read, without the strongest emotions of compassion, and the most eager willingness to afford relief. As soon as the Clerk had finished reading them,

"Mr *Dempster* rose, and in a speech fraught with much of his characteristic humanity, described more at large the causes of the distress of the poor in the North of Scotland, and the excess to which that distress had already gone, and was likely to extend itself. He stated, among a variety of other particulars, that the harvest in the North of Scotland generally came on very late in the year, and that, in the best of seasons, the corn was just off the ground before the winter set in. It happened, however, the last year, that snow fell in large quantities before the time arrived, when the corn was ripe enough to be got in, and buried it entirely. In December, after scraping the snow away, the poor people got in the corn; but when they came to thresh it, they found it almost all husks. And what little they had got of it, to sow the land with for this year, had not come up at all, so that lately they had been obliged to plough the ground again, and such of them as had money to buy barley with, to sow it a second time. Mr Dempster enlarged on these facts, and various others, tending to heighten the picture he was exhibiting, and shew the urgency of the necessity, that pressed for the interference of Parliament, since without some effectual and speedy relief, many thousands of the poor in that part of the kingdom he had been alluding to, would perish, as the letters just read, had stated many had done through the want of food already. Mr Dempster, in the course of his speech, talked of the most politic and expedient mode of applying relief; he mentioned a bounty upon all corn imported into that part of Scotland for a time to be limited, but declared himself no great friend to bounties; he also mentioned other modes, and said, as Chairmen of the Committee above stairs, he had been instructed to move three or four resolutions in that Committee. His first was, to extend the act allowing of a temporary importation of corn into Scotland, and allow it to be in force for four months longer than its present time of duration.

"The *Marquis of Graham* rose to second Mr Dempster's motion. The Marquis said, the report that had been read, and what had fallen from the very respectable member, that made the motion, evinced the great distress of the people of Scotland, and the crying necessity of the ease so strongly, that there remained little occasion for him to add more, to urge the House to come to some immediate measure for the relief of the poor in the parts of Scotland described in the motion. That House, his Lordship remarked, filled themselves the guardians of the liberties and privileges of the people. In the present case they were called upon to act in a capacity of a still higher nature, as the preservers of the lives of the subjects; for if immediate and effectual relief was not granted, some thousands, he had the misfortune to be well assured, must lose their existence, and perish for want of food. The Marquis said, he had recently received letters from the low parts of the counties alluded to, giving him most shocking accounts of the miseries and distress of the poor. They had, according to these letters, had no meal made from corn for some time; but had lived merely upon pease meal, and that made from pease imported. The Marquis stated also the degree to which the late harvest had produced, and said, what made the case more lamentable was, that instead of mending, according to the most authentic accounts, they were likely to grow still worse. He therefore trusted, that the humanity of the House would exert itself to grant an instant and effectual relief, and therefore he seconded the motion.

"Sir *Joseph Mawbey* professed himself an enemy to national distinctions, but said, he had good reason to believe many parts of the island were in great distress as well as Scotland. Sir Joseph expressed a fear, that corn would be carried into Scotland from out of England, for the purpose of distilling it into spirits.

"Lord *John Cavendish* said, the distress was so great upon the statement of the report, that it stared one in the face, and could not be shut out from our eye-sight. It was in vain, therefore, to raise trifling objections; the necessity pressed, and would not admit of delay. In such cases, humanity, policy, and good sense,—all required that immediate relief must be administered. He should, therefore, most readily consent, that not a moment be lost; but he would wish to suggest it to the gentlemen who proposed the matter, that they were bound in honour to see it carried into execution with the strictest justice and fairness. He also would barely hint, that great care ought to be taken that corn might not be brought from one part of the country imprudently, and carried to another, because that would only change the place of the evil, and not effectually cure it.

"Mr *Dempster* then proposed another, which occasioned a short conversation. No person objected to the proposition itself, but merely to the mode of carrying it into effect. The Marquis of *Graham*, Lord *George Cavendish*, Sir *Robert Herries*, Sir *Adam Ferguson*, and other gentlemen, spoke on this resolution, which, with a slight alteration in the wording of it, was carried.

"Mr *Dempster*, after this, proposed a third resolution, for granting a bounty on 60,000 quarters of corn, imported into Scotland, before the time alluded to expired.

"This occasioned a short conversation.

"Sir *Grey Cooper* said, that the distressed poor in the north of Scotland must be instantly and effectually relieved, was a proposition which humanity strongly urged, and also a much meaner motive, sound policy. Every friend to his country therefore, as well as every friend to mankind, must concur in voting effectual relief. He doubted however, whether the mode proposed by the resolution just moved, would answer the end in view, or, in fact, whether it would not be fully answered without it. Sir Grey stated, the mischiefs that might arise from coming into the proposition, and concluded with expressing a wish that his worthy friend would not press the resolution.

"Mr *Eden* advised withdrawing the motion, and giving the King a power to appropriate 12,000 l. the money the bounty would amount to, towards the relief of the poor of Scotland, as occasion should require. Mr Eden said, he would readily consent to vote a larger sum for the purpose, as he found a larger sum would be necessary.

"The motion was withdrawn, and an address to the crown moved and agreed to.

"The House being resumed,

"Mr *Frazer* rose, and said, that having the honour to represent a large and respectable country, towards the relief of the poor of which the resolutions just agreed to would operate, his feelings and his humanity obliged him to sit silent till that moment. He would not presume to direct the House in their proceedings on so unfortunate and so pressing an occasion; but now that they had agreed to the resolutions, he rose to express his gratitude to the House, and to thank them for what they had done. He should soon, he said, retire to the part of Scotland so much talked of in the conversation that had been just held, and he would pledge himself, that no part of the money they had been pleased to grant should be misapplied or perverted from the purpose for which it had been given. If contrary to his expectation it should hereafter turn out, that there had been any abuse or mismanagement in the application of it, when he should return to that House next session of parliament, he pledged himself to be answerable for it.

"The Order of the Day was then read for going into a Committee on the

TAX BILL.

"Sir *Joseph Mawbey* rose, and opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. Sir Joseph complained of the tax on receipts as oppressive to an extreme, and said he had been instructed to object to it by his constituents. He advised the Noble Lord at the Head of the Exchequer to consent to postpone going into the Committee on the Bill till after the holidays. In the interim he would have an opportunity of getting better information upon the subject, and by the time that the House met again, he might be able to give up that tax altogether, and substitute a better one, and one less burthensome to the subject.

"Lord *John Cavendish* said, when the House were in the Committee, he believed the provisos that had been inserted in the Bill, and that would yet be proposed to moderate the operation of the tax, to alleviate its burthens, and to render it less objectionable than Gentlemen, both within doors and without, had thought it likely to prove, would be found to be such as tended in a great measure, if not entirely, to remove every cause of complaint upon the subject. Lord John likewise said, that there could be no sufficient reason for not going into the Committee upon the bill, since, let it be altered how it might in the Committee, the report upon it could not be brought up and taken into consideration till after the holidays, against which time Gentlemen would be enabled to make themselves fully masters of every possible objection, and might then as effectually oppose it as they could do at that moment.

"Mr *Martin* said, the declaration of the noble Lord, that he would not bring up the report till after the holidays, he thought removed every possible objection to going into the committee, and that consequently every argument used by the Honourable Baronet against the Speaker's leaving the chair fell to the ground.

"The House then went into a committee, Mr Ord in the chair, when the bill, after a variety of objections, was gone through, and the House adjourned at half past ten o'clock.

"Lieutenant Bourne, of the marines, was this day found guilty of an assault and battery upon the body of Sir James Wallace, before the Court of King's Bench.

"Mr Ryland's trial at the Old Bailey, for a forgery on the East India Company, which should have come on this day, is put off till next sessions."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 3.

"Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the following melancholy and much-to be regretted accident happened in our bay. The ingenious improver of the Diving Bell, Mr Charles Spalding, of Edinburgh, (the gentleman who weighed up 17 guns from the Royal George) assisted by his friend Mr Ebenezer Watson, dived a fourth time in seven fathom water, to survey the position of the wreck of the Imperial Indiaman, lately lost near the Kishes. They had been down three times the preceding day, and, in the last fatal attempt, had remained an hour and a quarter. During the first hour, the signals had been properly attended to, and three supplies of fresh air conveyed down, but unhappily, as is supposed, the last barrel had not reached them, which must immediately have brought on a speedy suffocation, so as to have prevented them from adopting the mode of preservation invented by Mr Spalding, of cutting the weight that hung from the center of the bell, by which means it must have immediately reached the surface of the water. Upon an examination of Mr Spalding's Captain by the Inquest Jury who sat upon the bodies, it also appears, that, for the last half hour, the signal ropes must have been entangled. —For the benefit of society, we hope a more minute investigation will be made into the fatal cause, by men of professional abilities; and, while we more particularly lament the loss of this enterprising man, what sympathetic heart but must feel for his deplorable widow, and seven infant children! No medical gentleman being near, all means of recovery, upon the vessel's arrival in Dublin, proved abortive. Upon drawing up the Bell, Mr Spalding was found reclining on his breast, and Mr Watson sitting erect."

By a correspondent in Dublin we are informed, that Mr Dinwiddie, and some other gentlemen of abilities there, intend to make a more accurate investigation into the causes of the melancholy event mentioned in the above letter, than what there had then been time or opportunity to do, with that precision which a matter of so much national consequence deserves.

This day, was married here James Lamont of Knockdow, Esq; to Miss Betty Robertson, youngest daughter of Mr John Robertson writer in Edinburgh.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Purves, Bart. was safely delivered of a daughter at Berwick the 8th inst.

Died, at Rosekeen-manse, on Sunday the 1st current, the Rev. Mr John Calder, minister of the gospel at Rosekeen, much and justly regretted.

On Tuesday last, died here, William Berry seal-engraver.

George Dempster, Esq; has given ten guineas to the Magistrates of St Andrew's, for the relief of the poor of that place. Mr Dempster is representative in Parliament for that district of burghs.

SALE.

AT JOHN NEALL and SON's Warehouse, there is still selling off, much below the usual prices, for ready money only,

Black and Thread Laces, Modes, Ribbons, Dimitties, Linens, Diapers, Diaper and Damask Table Cloth, Black Silks, and Bombazeens, Mancoes, Durants, &c.

N B. J. NEALL and SON request that their Customers who are due accounts will order payment in the course of this month.

June 9. 1783.

A SCHOOL-MISTRESS

WANTED to Forres, that is qualified to teach the sewing of plain and Coloured Work of all kinds; Tambour, Embroidery, and Gumflowers. She must likewise be capable to teach Music.

Ten Pounds of salary will be allowed by the Magistrates and Council, over and above the ordinary fees for teaching the different branches.

Letters directed to the Magistrates of Forres will be punctually answered; but none need apply who cannot be well recommended.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE

ENDEAVOUR,

WILLIAM MARSHALL Maſter,

Will ſail the 22th inſt.

N. B. The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Maſter,

NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will ſail the 20th June.

N. B. The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

For St PETERSBURGH,

THE ADVENTURE,

Captain JAMES TURNBULL,

Is taking in goods at Leith for Peterſburgh, and will ſail on Monday the 16th current.

Such merchants as chuſe to ſhip goods from that place with ſaid veſſel, will pleaſe ſend their orders directly.

Letters addreſſed to the Captain at his houſe in Leith, will be taken care of.

For HALIFAX,

The Brigantine SWALLOW,

burden about 160 tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON Maſter, will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 15th June, and will poſitively ſail by the 1ſt July.

For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſrs Moriſon and Company, Greenock; Alexander Warrand, Glaſgow; David Paterſon, Edinburgh; or William Forſyth, Aberdeen.

The Swallow is a new veſſel, has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, and a remarkable faſt ſailer.

For JAMAICA,

And to call at any of the Leeward Iſlands, if ſufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,

BENJAMIN MOORE Maſter.

She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glaſgow in a month, and clear to ſail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glaſgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

SALE OF LANDS IN FORFARSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Bailie James Binny vintner in Forfar, on Friday the 1ſt of Auguſt next, between the hours of twelve noon and one afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of GLENQUICH, lying in the pariſh of Tannadice and county of Forfar, of conſiderable extent, both in arable land, and muir and hill paſture. It is very capable of improvement, being well watered, and within three miles of ſhell marle. The eſtate is ſituated in the high part of Angus Shire, three miles north-eaſt from Kirrienmuir, and five miles from Glammiſs and Forfar, all good market towns. It is well known to be one of the beſt ſhooting quarters in Scotland, and the river Eſk, on which there is fine fiſhing, runs near it. There is a very commodious manſion-houſe, great part of it lately built commanding an extenſive view of Strathmore, and ſuitable offices, and about 100 acres of young planting in a thriving condition.

Putting a moderate value on the ground in the proprietors poſſeſſion, which is well incloſed with ſtone dykes, the free yearly rent amounts to 120 l.

The eſtate holds of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; and the entry of a ſingular ſucceſſor is taxed.

Any perſon wiſhing to conclude a private bargain previous to the ſale or to know further particulars, may apply to William Ramſay clerk to the ſignet, or to John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar, with whom the articles of roup and title-deeds are lodged.

Lands in the County of Sutherland.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of CAMBUSAVIE and others, belonging to Andrew Sutherland of Cambuſavie, lying within the pariſh of Dornoch, and ſheriffdom of Sutherland.

The total groſs rent of theſe lands amounts to 48 l. 17 s. 2 d. Sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boll, and the ſervices at the uſual rates of the country.

But the proprietor having no right to the teinds, one fifth of the groſs rent is ſtruck off on that account; and valuing the free rent at twenty-three years purchaſe, the upſet-price of the lands is

L. 892 6 4 10-12ths

And the free teind of 6 l. 19 s. 10 d. 5-12ths Sterling, being valued at five years purchaſe, makes, - - 34 19 4 1-12th

Total upſet-price of ſtock and teind, L. 927 5 8 11-12ths

The lands hold blench of the Counteſs of Sutherland.

Printed particulars of the rental and value may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet; and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be ſhown by him, or by John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, by authority of a decree of the Court of Seſſion, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of MILTON, with the Teinds, and Salmon Fiſhing on Clyde, which belonged to the deceaſed Major Martin White of Milton, lying in the pariſh of Carluke and ſhire of Lanark, held few of a ſubject, for payment of 10 s. Sterling, with a duplicate thereof at the entry of every heir and ſingular ſucceſſor. The proven rental of theſe lands is 400 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling, free of feu-duty, miniſters ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſters ſalary, kain, and carriages not rentalled; and they are rated in the ceſs-books at 534 l. Scots valued rent.

The barony conſiſts of 720 Engliſh acres or thereby of land and woods, moſtly incloſed, whereupon there are many young thriving plantations not valued. The Mains, conſiſting of 50 acres or thereby, near the houſe, is not in leaſe. The manſion-houſe and offices are large and commodious, which, with the policy, are delightfully ſituated on a peninſula of the Clyde, having a view of that river from all quarters, and are ſurrounded by extenſive orchards and woodlands. There are coal, lime, and free-ſtone quarries on the lands.

The lands will be ſhown by John Laurie overſeer at Milton; and the title-deeds, which are clear, the rental, and conditions of roup, with a plan of the whole eſtate, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and JOHN MACFARLANES, Eſquires.

THE Truſtees requeſt a Meeting of the Creditors, or their doers, in the houſe of Charles Walker vintner, Writers Court, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 24th of June current, at one o'clock afternoon; when matters of importance will be ſubmitted to their conſideration.

SALE of LANDS in the COUNTY of AYR.

TO be SOLD by Public Roup or Auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 30th of July 1783, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

That Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN which lies on the eaſt ſide of Glen water; and the following Farms lying on the weſt ſide of the ſaid water, viz. High, Laigh, and Mid Overmuir, Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, Balſkyte, Brooklees, Carlingcraigs, Navocklaw, Brachead, Eaſt, Mid, and Weſt Foulpaples, Eaſt and Weſt Gemmſland, Burflat, Eaſt and Weſt Crenan, and Holehouſe, all holding of the Crown, and paying 517 l. 14 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling free yearly rent, computing the victual and caſualties at a reaſonable converſion.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Loudoun, in the neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Darvel and Newmills, and on the great roads from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, and from Glaſgow to Dumfries and Carliſle by Eaglesham, only ſix miles from Glaſgow, and the ſame diſtance from Kilmarnock.

A great part of theſe lands is arable, and has been incloſed with ditch and hedge during the currency of the preſent leaſes. The ſoil is good, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The preſent rent is very low, and will riſe greatly at the next ſet. Some of the leaſes are expired, and others expire in 1784 and 1787. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens over and above the rents.

LOT II. The Farms of MAUCHLINE-MAINS, excluſive of a ſmall part poſſeſſed by John Miller, now ſold; alſo the Farms of Eaſt, Weſt and South Moſsgavils, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 708 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the ceſs-books, including John Millar's park, at 602 l. 11 s. 3 d. Scots, and paying of free yearly rent 235 l. 14 s. Sterl. 20 bolls meal, 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 ſtones ſtraw.

LOT III. The HAUGH MILL, MILL-LANDS, & MULTURES, preſently let at 12 l. 12 s. 4 d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10½ pecks meal, 13 bolls 9½ pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the ceſs-books at 69 l. 4 s. 11 d. Scots. The lands conſiſt only of about ſeven acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a moſt extenſive thirlage; for, excluſive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that pariſh, ſhe is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchaſe at a great price.

The preſent leaſe was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent; and when it expires, if the thirlage is not impaired by a ſale to the ſtranger heritors, a very great riſe may be depended on.

LOT IV. The Lands of WILLOCH-HILL, conſiſting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the ceſs-books at 31 l. 1 s. 1 d. Scots, preſently ſet to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

The whole of the laſt three lots lie in the pariſh of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glaſgow to Dumfries and Carliſle, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and ſix miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable and well incloſed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land-tax; during the currency of the leaſes they have been highly improved by incloſing, ſubdividing, and liming and ſo at the expiry will ſet for double rent.

LOT V. The FARMS of Prieſtſhiels Stottencleuch, Graſshills, Blackſide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, conſiſting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown; rated in the ceſs-books at 445 l. 2 s. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99 l. 14 s. 1 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Muirkirk, and the above mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr paſſes through them; they afford excellent ſheep-paſture, and have beſides a conſiderable quantity of arable land; are capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themſelves.

There is alſo a great appearence of lead-mines in different parts of this eſtate, and it abounds with game. At the laſt ſet the tenants paid no leſs than 846 l. Sterling of groſſum; ſo at Martinmas next, when the leaſes expire, above double the preſent rent may be depended on. The eſtate has a right of common paſturage, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extenſive muir called The North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of ſtipend over and above his rent.

The purchaſers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

PARCELS.

1. The farms of Lochfield, Braidlie, and Fioch,	L. 54	2	0	4-12ths
2. Tongue under the Law and Broomhill,	62	12	4	
3. Hemytown and Winſhiells, -	39	7	11	5-12ths
4. Eaſt, Mid, and Weſt, Glaiſters, -	50	12	2	
5. Darvel-mill and Quarter-houſe, -	44	14	1	10-12ths
6. High, Low, and Mid Overmuir,	56	6	10	8-12ths
7. Muirhead, Long Green, Greens, and Balſkyte, - -	39	7	1	8-12ths
8. Brooklees, Carlingcraig, Navocklaw, and Brachead, -	53	12	11	7-12ths
9. Eaſt, Weſt, and Mid Foulpaples, Eaſt and Weſt Gemmiland, Burflatt, Eaſt and Weſt Crenan, and Holehouſe,	116	19	4	6-12ths
	L. 517	14	10	10-12ths

The lands in Lot II. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

	Money. L.	s.	D.	Meal. B.	Bear. B.
1. Mauchline Mains, -	72	5	6	0	0
2. Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſsgavils, Loch-hill, and Broadnewlands,	120	12	8	12	6
3. Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, & Dykefield, - -	42	5	10	8	7
	235	14	0	20	13

The lands of Mauchline Mains, in Parcel 1. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. The lands poſſeſſed by Matthew Fiſher, Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennant, at -	L. 15	16	4
2. The lands poſſeſſed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilſon, at -	19	15	10
3. The lands poſſeſſed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton at - - -	18	15	4
4. The lands poſſeſſed by John Richmond and Robert Weir, at - - -	18	8	0
	L. 92	15	6

The lands in the pariſh of Muirkirk, in Lot V. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

1. Prieſtſhiels, Stottencleugh, and Graſshills,	L. 40	0	0	
2. Blackſide, Linburn, and Lamontburn,	39	0	6	8-12ths
3. Harwood, - - -	11	0	0	
4. Muirmill and Mill-lands, -	9	13	7	
	L. 99	14	1	8-12ths

The title-deeds, rentals, current leaſes, plans of the lands, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, perſons inclined to purchaſe may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will alſo be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will ſhow the lands.

Lands in Fife and Houſes in Edinburgh to Sell,

And a Houſe in Fife to Let,

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 14th day of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. The Town and Lands of KILMARON and PITLUG, lying within the pariſhes of Cupar and Monymeall, and ſheriffdom of Fife, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Aitken. The rent is L. 125.

Nota,—The extent and ſituation of this Farm, and other particulars reſpecting it, will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

LOT II. A Lodging and Dwelling HOUSE, lying in Carrubber's Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Young, conſiſting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, with cloſets to each, a kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies. The rent is 28 l.

LOT III. A neat Lodging or Dwelling HOUSE, at the bottom of ſaid Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Neil Campbell of Duntroon, Eſq. conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light cloſets.

ALSO TO LET,

The Manſion Houſe of Cullairne, in the pariſh of Dunbog, and ſituate about half way betwixt Cupar and Newburgh.—The Houſe is completely furniſhed.

The progreſs of writs and articles of roup, with the terms of the leaſe, to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz. The Lands of Cheſtle, Carnbanmore, Weſter Carnbane, Eaſter and Weſter Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruſkirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camuſvrackan, three fifths of Eaſter Aird, Derlcamus, Dalhierlich, Caſhlie and Camuſlay, with the grazings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary) is 590 l. 13 s. 3 d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchaſe, 13,587 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of ſeſſion.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forreſter at Cheſtle, will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

Lands in the Shire of Sutherland.

TO be Sold, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

The Lands and Eſtate of CREECH, commonly called MEIKLE CREECH, comprehending the towns and lands of Creechmore, Creechblair, Reiſinnack, and Baddercowie, Camis, and wood and paſture of Leadmore, and ſhealling of Torbreck, with the pertinents, all lying within the pariſh of Creech and ſhire of Sutherland.

The groſs yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is, in money 37 l. 15 s. 2 d. Sterling, 33 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks 1 lippie of victual, 9¼ wedders, 120 hens, 5½ faces of peats, 3 winterings, 9 ſhearers for a day, and 1 ſtone of tallow. The victual, converted at 5 l. Scots the boll, and the cuſtoms and ſervices at the ordinary converſion of the country, makes the whole extend to 56 l. 16 s. 8 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 44 l. 16 s. 9 d. 1-12th Sterling.

The value put by the Court of Seſſion upon theſe ſubjects is only 1024 l. 18 s. 0 d. 9-12ths Sterling, including 38 l. 9 s. 4 d. 11 12ths Sterling as five years purchaſe of the free teind, which free teind is deducted from the rental, as the heritor has no heritable right to his tithes.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland.

There is a valuable oak wood upon the eſtate, and ſome plantations of firs in good preſervation, on neither of which has any value been put, and which in a few years may turn out to good account.

The articles and conditions of ſale, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion.

For further particulars enquire at David Lothian writer, at his houſe, Riddel's Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wedneſday the 23d of July 1783, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

That Part of the Lands of MAINS and KIRKTON of EARL STRATHDIGHTY,

lying within the county of Forfar, and pariſh of Mains, and contained between the high road leading from Dundee to Glammis, and the high road leading from Dundee to Arbroath.

This eſtate is well ſituated within one mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to ſubſtantial tenants.—From the nature of the leaſes, no expence whatever can be incurred by the proprietor during the currency of them, and a very certain and conſiderable riſe will take place upon their expiry.

The preſent neat rent of this eſtate, after deducing public burdens is about 820 l. Sterling, including 41 l. 13 s. 8 d. of feu-duties. The property lands extend to about 745 Scots acres. There is plenty of free ſtone upon them. They abound in game, and have a trouting water running through the middle of the eſtate, which, beſides thriving hedge-rows round moſt of the incloſures, has old timber growing upon it to a conſiderable amount.

James Lorimer at Oil Mill, or Mr Abercrombie at the Houſe of Mains, will ſhow the grounds; and the title-deeds, which are clear, together with a plan of the eſtate, are lodged with David Erſkine clerk to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain, or deſirous of farther information, may apply.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS,

with the Mill and Multures thereof, lying in the pariſh of Gamrie, and ſhire of Banff, conſiſting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improveable Ground,	324	0	3
Paſture,	663	1	6
Total Scots meaſure,	1693	3	38

This eſtate, from the long abſence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a moſt deſireable ſubject for improvement. It lies pleaſantly on the ſea-coaſt, within two miles of the town of Banff, and ſtill nearer to Down and Gardenſton, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the ſoil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully ſupplied with fuel, in virtue of a ſervitude over the neighbouring moſſes of Fithery.

The preſent free rent, compared to the extent and value of the ſubject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 211 l. 19 s. 7½ d. Sterling, including the converſion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the courſe of the current leaſes, ſome riſes will take place; and nothing is ſtated, and, owing to the want of hands, little is at preſent drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue ſlate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a-year, and may now be again wrought to ſtill greater advantage.

The manſion-houſe and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheerful, and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; ſo that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can ſeldom appear in the market.

The tacks, with an exact plan of meaſurement, are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will ſhow the grounds and furniſh materials, which, with an inventory of the progreſs, may alſo be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to ſell.

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